	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	1	5372600.pn. and shape$	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:30
2	BRS	L2	1	5372600.pn. and shape$ and cross adj3 section	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:32
3	BRS	L3	0	5246445.pn. and shape$ and cross adj3 section	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:32
4	BRS	L4	1	5246445.pn. and shape$	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:32
5	BRS	L5	204	rectangul$ and coil$ same stent	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:34
6	BRS	L6	91	rectangul$ same cross adj3 section and coil$ same stent	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:35
7	BRS	L7	58	rectangul$ same cross adj3 section and (coil or coiled) adj4 stent	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:40
8	BRS	L8	48	helical and coil same muscle same tissue	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:41
9	BRS	L9	22	helical same coil same muscle same tissue	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:42
10	BRS	L10	2	TMR and prosthe$ and heart same muscle and tissue	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:43
11	BRS	L11	28	Transmyocar$ and prosthe$ and heart same muscle and tissue	USPAT	2003/04/18 10:43

	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1		Truncation overflow.	1
2		Truncation overflow.	1
3		Truncation overflow.	1
4		Truncation overflow.	1
5		Truncation overflow.	1
6		Truncation overflow.	1
7			0
8			0
9			0
10			0
11			0

US-PAT-NO: 5092877

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5092877 A
See image for Certificate of Correction

TITLE: Radially expandable endoprosthesis

---------- KWIC ---------

Various currently known stent products have structures that are essentially coiled springs. When this type of spring stent is tightly coiled, its diameter is relatively small for insertion through a blood vessel or the like. When the coil is sprung or **coiled more loosely, the stent** assumes its expanded, implantation orientation. Maass et al U.S. Pat. No. 4,553,545 is illustrative of this type of **coiled spring stent** or endoprosthesis. Multihelix or braided stents are also known. Stents of this general type suffer from poor maneuverability, and they are relatively thick walled and three dimensional. They are also difficult to remove once implanted, and they may exhibit numerous exposed, relatively sharp or jagged ends. Palmaz U.S. Pat. No. 4,733,665 is representative of an expandable stent of this general type. Gianturco U.S. Pat. No. 4,580,568 illustrates a percutaneous endovascular stent formed of stainless steel wire that is arranged in a closed zig-zag pattern somewhat in the nature of a bookbinder spring. Such a structure is somewhat unsymmetrical, and it may be subject to reocclusion due to the very large open space that is typically present between the wires of this type of device. Another type of stent is known as a Statz stent, and it includes a hypodermic tube with longitudinal slots etched into its body. While such a

device has a high ratio
of unexpanded to expanded diameter, it is a comparatively rigid, sharp-edged
device which is difficult to maneuver through a tortuous path and is not easily
removed in a transluminal manner.

An understanding of the manner in which the endoprostheses according to this
invention, such as the stent 31, can be made will be obtained from a
consideration of FIGS. 1, 2 and 3. FIG. 1 shows a mandrel 38 that has a
cross-sectional configuration that is somewhat oval in shape. Mandrel 38 can,
for example, be a circular tube or rod that has been flattened on two opposing
longitudinal portions in order to provide a **cross-section that is generally
rectangular** in shape, with two opposing end portions thereof being arcuate or
rounded. The mandrel is preferably composed of a malleable metal such as
copper of the like.

The materials out of which stents according to the present invention can be
made, and especially the expandable segments thereof, fall into two general
categories. The material can be either elastic or generally inelastic.
Examples of elastic materials include spring steels, stainless steel, Nitinol
metal alloy, Elgiloy metal alloy, an alloy known as NP36N metal alloy, and the
like. Generally inelastic materials can be characterized as being malleable.
Included are tantalum, titanium, silver, gold, and annealed versions of the
elastic materials described herein. Polymers may also be used, such as
polyether sulfone, polyimide, polycarbonate, polypropylene, ultra high
molecular weight polyethylene, carbon fiber, Kevlar polymer, and the like. It
is also possible to coat these materials with porous or textured surfaces for
cellular ingrowth and the like or with non-thrombogenic

agents such as pyrolytic carbon, heparin, hydrogels, Teflon polymer materials, silicones, polyurethanes and the like. The stents can be treated so that drugs can be eluted therefrom. It is also possible that certain stents may be made of biodegradable materials. In any event, the stent material, of course, is to be biocompatible. It should also be appreciated that the strand of stent material can be round in **cross-section** as is typical of wires, or it can be flat or **rectangular in cross-section,** for example.

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	0	moduli$ adj3 elast$ adj9 varie$ and stent	USPAT	2003/04/18 15:26
2	BRS	L4	32	modul$ same elast$ and stent	USPAT	2003/04/18 15:28
3	BRS	L5	39	moduli$ same elast$ and stent	USPAT	2003/04/18 15:29

	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1		Truncation overflow.	1
2		Truncation overflow.	1
3		Truncation overflow.	1

US-PAT-NO: 6053943

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6053943 A

TITLE: Endoluminal graft with integral structural support and method for making same

---------- KWIC ---------

The object of the present invention is to provide an structurally supported intraluminal graft useful as an endovascular graft which can be radially expanded in vivo, similar to endovascular **stents** described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,733,665 issued to Palmaz and U.S. Pat. No. 4,580,568 issued to Gianturco, which are well known in the art and which are currently being employed in many endovascular applications. The purpose of the present invention is to provide means which function to provide radial reinforcement for the graft, permitting radial expansion thereof, and which permits affixing the graft within an anatomical passageway such as a blood vessel.

The Wall patent, U.S. Pat. No. 5,192,307 describes a radially expandable compliant prosthesis having metal springs embedded into the wall of the prosthesis. The prosthesis comprises a **stent** including a wall with a hook and hook means. The **stent** comprises a network of stainless steel or woven plastic covered by a plastic material. A plurality of circumferential ribs are placed about the **stent** to engage the arterial walls and prevent the inadvertent movement of the **stent**.

The Schwartz et al. patent, U.S. Pat. No. 5,282,823, describes a **stent**

comprising a cylindrical body having a plurality of substantially helical metal elements joined together with a polymeric film extending between adjacent helical metal elements. The polymeric film has strain relief sections consisting of slits or cuts in the film between adjacent helical elements. The helical elements allow flexing of the **stent** along its longitudinal axis.

The Tessmann et al. patent, U.S. Pat. No. 5,167,614, describes a prostatic **stent** comprising a coiled rigid sheet, which may be expanded, and a plurality of hook like projections on the outer wall of the coil for anchoring the **stent** to the wall of a body passage. However, a grasping tool is required to expand and anchor the **stent**.

7. The endoluminal prosthesis of claim 6, wherein the plurality of first and second strain relief sections each comprise longitudinal regions of the structural support member having differential **moduli of elasticity**.